UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/814,983	03/31/2004	Hashem Mohammad Ebrahimi	1565.069US1	9751

21186   7590   07/14/2010
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EXAMINER
GYORFI, THOMAS A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2435	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/14/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

uspto@slwip.com
request@slwip.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/814,983	EBRAHIMI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas Gyorfi	2435	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _26 April 2010_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1,4-12,15,18,20-22 and 24-26_ is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1,4-12,15,18,20-22 and 24-26_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1, 4-12, 15, 18, 20-22, and 24-26 remain for examination. The

amendment filed 4/26/10 amended claims 1, 8, 15, and 21.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/26/10

has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The information disclosure statement filed 3/29/10 fails to comply with 37 CFR

1.98(a)(1), which requires the following: (1) a list of all patents, publications,

applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office; (2) U.S.

patents and U.S. patent application publications listed in a section separately from

citations of other documents; (3) the application number of the application in which the

information disclosure statement is being submitted on each page of the list; (4) a

column that provides a blank space next to each document to be considered, for the

examiner's initials; and (5) a heading that clearly indicates that the list is an information

disclosure statement. The information disclosure statement has been placed in the

application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed 3/29/10 have been fully considered but they are not
persuasive. With respect to the new limitation of all communication between the local
domain accelerator and the external domain being mutually signed, the Examiner
observes that this would necessarily be the case whenever any two parties use SSL or
TLS to establish a secure communication channel between them. See e.g. "The Secure
Sockets Layer Protocol (SSL)" reference from 2/1/08, particularly page 1,
"Authentication". Since the cited prior art combination, and particularly the Chari
reference, establish that the proxy and the server necessarily communicate with each
other via SSL, and that the security from such an arrangement is established by *inter
alia* digitally signed certificates by both parties, therefore it follows that this limitation
would be met by the prior art.

5.   With respect to the arguments regarding the priority date of the claims, the
Examiner acknowledges that the priority date may vary for limitations depending on
whether support for each particular limitation first appeared in the original specification
in this patent family vs. a limitation that was added as part of a continuation-in-part. In
keeping with Applicant's observations, Examiner would also like to remind the Applicant
that the new limitation added to the independent claims also first finds support in co-
pending application 10/784440 (page 11, lines 22-26); therefore, the priority date for this
limitation will also be February 23, 2004.[1]

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[1] The Examiner is giving the Applicant the benefit of the doubt that the '440 application's "local service"
and "remote site" correspond to the instant application's "local domain accelerator" and "external domain",
respectively, despite the lack of these claim terms in the '440 specification based on the contextual clues

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

7.   Claims 1, 4-15, 17, 18, 20-22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over "The Netscape Proxy Server Version 3.5 for Unix

Administrator's Guide" (hereinafter, "Netscape") in view of Green et al. (U.S. Patent

6,003,084) in view of Chari et al. (U.S. Patent 7,430,757) in view of Ackaouy et al (U.S.

Patent 7,552,223)

Regarding claim 1:

        Netscape discloses a method comprising: receiving a secure communication

request from a client (Chapter 14, page 2, Figure 14.1 and 1st paragraph); identifying a

domain identification associated with the request (inherent to proxying in general; cf.

Chapter 6, e.g. "Enabling Proxying for a Resource"); and routing the request to a proxy

based on the domain identification, wherein the proxy communicates securely with the

external domain via a first set of unique session keys used for the local domain

accelerator and the external domain (Chapter 14, "Setting up Client Authentication in a

Reverse Proxy", cf. "Content Server Authenticates Proxy") and separately the local

domain accelerator communicates securely with the client via a second set of unique

session keys used for the local domain accelerator and the client to communicate

(Chapter 14, "Setting up Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Proxy

Authenticates Client") and the first set of session keys and the second set of session

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in both applications. However, should it be subsequently determined that this were not the case, then

keys are different from one another (Ibid, by virtue of being inherent to the multiple SSL

connections disclosed) and wherein the client believes communication that the client

has with the local domain accelerator is occurring with the external domain but in fact it

occurs with the local domain accelerator via the second set of session keys ("What

Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 2nd and 5th paragraphs; Chapter 7, "How Reverse

Proxying Works"), and wherein the local domain accelerator caches data from the

external domain for servicing the request of the client and maintained in decrypted

format within the cache (see all of Chapter 9, beginning with "How Caching Works").

Netscape appears to be silent regarding wherein the local domain accelerator

vends an external domain certificate to the client during the communication to present

itself as the external domain. However, Green discloses an analogous proxy server

wherein the proxy stores the server's authentication certificate and vends it to the client

during the negotiation phase between the client and the proxy (col. 10, lines 7-47; see

also col. 9, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to modify the Netscape proxy

server to use the external domain's certificate in negotiating the SSL connection

between itself and the client in order to represent itself as the server to the client,

because the technique was clearly a known improvement that was well within the

capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teaching of the technique in

an equivalent proxy server. Green further discloses that this technique is advantageous

because it provides security to an otherwise insecure connection without requiring any

modification to either the client or the server (col. 6, lines 15-20; col. 9, lines 1-10).

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priority for this limitation would be pushed further back to the actual filing date of the instant application.

With regards to the new limitations regarding encrypted communications for both links, although the Examiner stands by his previous assertion that the Netscape reference discloses multiple encrypted connections, even were that not the case then Examiner observes that Chari discloses an SSL proxy between a client and a server wherein communications from one to the other are encrypted using a first session key, sent to the proxy, decrypted by said proxy, and re-encrypted using the second session key, resulting in all communications between each pair of entities as being mutually digitally signed (col. 8, lines 1-30). The claim is thus obvious because the ability to have a proxy maintain separate session keys/secure connections between itself and each of a client and server was clearly within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art.

The proxy disclosed by Netscape is a reverse proxy, not a forward one; however, Ackaouy discloses a related invention for a caching proxy to accelerate access to content on a network, that can be configured either as a forward or as a reverse proxy while still realizing the equivalent benefits of content delivery acceleration (Fig. 1A; col. 3, lines 30-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a forward proxy rather than a reverse proxy in the system disclosed by Netscape, particularly as the forward proxy approach is more efficient than conventional replication techniques and does not require any special software to implement (col. 3, lines 55-65).

Regarding claim 8:

Netscape discloses a method comprising: receiving a secure request forwarded

from a proxy, the secure request originating from a client and destined for an external

domain (Chapter 14, page 2, Figure 14.1 and 1st paragraph); establishing a secure

communication with the client by providing the client a certificate associated with an

external domain (Chapter 5, "Controlling Access with Client Certificates") and wherein

the secure communication entails using a first set of session keys to communicate

securely with the client and the client believes after receiving the certificate that

communication is occurring with the external domain (Chapter 14, "Setting up Client

Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Proxy Authenticates Client"; Chapter 7, "How

Reverse Proxying Works"); and servicing the client with data that is acquired from the

external domain, and wherein a portion of that data is used to service the request (all of

Chapter 9), and wherein separate communication is securely established with the

external domain using a second set of session keys different from the first set of session

keys (Chapter 14, "Setting up Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Content

Server Authenticates Proxy") and wherein the data is maintained in decrypted format

within the cache (Chapter 9, Ibid).

Netscape appears to be silent regarding wherein the local domain accelerator

vends an external domain certificate to the client during the communication to present

itself as the external domain. However, Green discloses an analogous proxy server

wherein the proxy stores the server's authentication certificate and vends it to the client

during the negotiation phase between the client and the proxy (col. 10, lines 7-47; see

also col. 9, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to modify the Netscape proxy

server to use the external domain's certificate in negotiating the SSL connection

between itself and the client in order to represent itself as the server to the client,

because the technique was clearly a known improvement that was well within the

capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teaching of the technique in

an equivalent proxy server. Green further discloses that this technique is advantageous

because it provides security to an otherwise insecure connection without requiring any

modification to either the client or the server (col. 6, lines 15-20; col. 9, lines 1-10).

With regards to the new limitations regarding encrypted communications for both

links, although the Examiner stands by his previous assertion that the Netscape

reference discloses multiple encrypted connections, nevertheless Examiner observes

that Chari discloses an SSL proxy between a client and a server wherein

communications from one to the other are encrypted using a first session key, sent to

the proxy, decrypted by said proxy, and re-encrypted using the second session key,

resulting in all communications between each pair of entities as being mutually digitally

signed (col. 8, lines 1-30). The claim is thus obvious because the ability to have a proxy

maintain separate session keys/secure connections between itself and each of a client

and server was clearly within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art.

The proxy disclosed by Netscape is a reverse proxy, not a forward one; however,

Ackaouy discloses a related invention for a caching proxy to accelerate access to

content on a network, that can be configured either as a forward or as a reverse proxy

while still realizing the equivalent benefits of content delivery acceleration (Fig. 1A; col.

3, lines 30-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a

forward proxy rather than a reverse proxy in the system disclosed by Netscape,

particularly as the forward proxy approach is more efficient than conventional replication

techniques and does not require any special software to implement (col. 3, lines 55-65).

Regarding claim 15:

Netscape discloses a system comprising: a proxy (e.g. "What Netscape Proxy

Server Provides"); and a local domain accelerator implemented in a computer-readable

medium and to process on the proxy (Ibid, but particularly the 3rd and 4th paragraphs; cf.

Chapter 9, "How Caching Works") wherein a client securely requests an external

domain and the proxy routes the request to the local domain accelerator [i.e. itself], the

local domain accelerator securely communicates with the external domain and services

the client via encrypted communications (Chapter 14, e.g. "Tunneling SSL through the

Proxy Server"), and caches data in a local cache of the proxy in a decrypted format

which is used to service the client via secure communications between the local domain

accelerator and the client (Chapter 9, "How Caching Works") and wherein the proxy

communicates securely with the external domain via a first set of unique session keys

used for the local domain accelerator and the external domain (Chapter 14, "Setting up

Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Content Server Authenticates Proxy") and

separately the local domain accelerator communicates securely with the client via a

second set of unique session keys used for the local domain accelerator and the client

to communicate (Chapter 14, "Setting up Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf.

"Proxy Authenticates Client") and the first set of session keys and the second set of

session keys are different from one another (Ibid, by virtue of being inherent to the

multiple SSL connections disclosed) and wherein the client believes communication that

the client has with the local domain accelerator is occurring with the external domain but

in fact it occurs with the local domain accelerator via the second set of session keys

("What Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 2nd and 5th paragraphs; Chapter 7, "How

Reverse Proxying Works").

Netscape appears to be silent regarding wherein the local domain accelerator

vends an external domain certificate to the client during the communication to present

itself as the external domain. However, Green discloses an analogous proxy server

wherein the proxy stores the server's authentication certificate and vends it to the client

during the negotiation phase between the client and the proxy (col. 10, lines 7-47; see

also col. 9, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to modify the Netscape proxy

server to use the external domain's certificate in negotiating the SSL connection

between itself and the client in order to represent itself as the server to the client,

because the technique was clearly a known improvement that was well within the

capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teaching of the technique in

an equivalent proxy server. Green further discloses that this technique is advantageous

because it provides security to an otherwise insecure connection without requiring any

modification to either the client or the server (col. 6, lines 15-20; col. 9, lines 1-10).

With regards to the new limitations regarding encrypted communications for both

links, although the Examiner stands by his previous assertion that the Netscape

reference discloses multiple encrypted connections, nevertheless Examiner observes

that Chari discloses an SSL proxy between a client and a server wherein

communications from one to the other are encrypted using a first session key, sent to

the proxy, decrypted by said proxy, and re-encrypted using the second session key,

resulting in all communications between each pair of entities as being mutually digitally

signed (col. 8, lines 1-30). The claim is thus obvious because the ability to have a proxy

maintain separate session keys/secure connections between itself and each of a client

and server was clearly within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art.

The proxy disclosed by Netscape is a reverse proxy, not a forward one; however,

Ackaouy discloses a related invention for a caching proxy to accelerate access to

content on a network, that can be configured either as a forward or as a reverse proxy

while still realizing the equivalent benefits of content delivery acceleration (Fig. 1A; col.

3, lines 30-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a

forward proxy rather than a reverse proxy in the system disclosed by Netscape,

particularly as the forward proxy approach is more efficient than conventional replication

techniques and does not require any special software to implement (col. 3, lines 55-65).

Regarding claim 21:

Netscape discloses a system comprising: a local domain accelerator

implemented in a computer-readable medium and to process on a proxy ("What

Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 3rd and 4th paragraphs; Chapter 9, "How Caching

Works"); and cache of the proxy (Ibid) wherein the local domain accelerator securely

communicates with a client as if the local domain accelerator was an external domain
[i.e. a proxy] and securely communicates with the external domain for purposes of
acquiring data from the external domain (Chapter 14, e.g. "Tunneling SSL through the
Proxy Server"), wherein the proxy communicates securely with the external domain via
a first set of unique session keys used for the local domain accelerator and the external
domain (Chapter 14, "Setting up Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Content
Server Authenticates Proxy") and separately the local domain accelerator
communicates securely with the client via a second set of unique session keys used for
the local domain accelerator and the client to communicate (Chapter 14, "Setting up
Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy", cf. "Proxy Authenticates Client") and the first
set of session keys and the second set of session keys are different from one another
(Ibid, by virtue of being inherent to the multiple SSL connections disclosed) and wherein
the client believes communication that the client has with the local domain accelerator is
occurring with the external domain but in fact it occurs with the local domain accelerator
via the second set of session keys ("What Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 2nd and 5th
paragraphs; Chapter 7, "How Reverse Proxying Works").

Netscape appears to be silent regarding wherein the local domain accelerator
vends an external domain certificate to the client during the communication to present
itself as the external domain. However, Green discloses an analogous proxy server
wherein the proxy stores the server's authentication certificate and vends it to the client
during the negotiation phase between the client and the proxy (col. 10, lines 7-47; see
also col. 9, lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to modify the Netscape proxy

server to use the external domain's certificate in negotiating the SSL connection

between itself and the client in order to represent itself as the server to the client,

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capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teaching of the technique in

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        With regards to the new limitations regarding encrypted communications for both

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that Chari discloses an SSL proxy between a client and a server wherein

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the proxy, decrypted by said proxy, and re-encrypted using the second session key,

resulting in all communications between each pair of entities as being mutually digitally

signed (col. 8, lines 1-30). The claim is thus obvious because the ability to have a proxy

maintain separate session keys/secure connections between itself and each of a client

and server was clearly within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art.

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Ackaouy discloses a related invention for a caching proxy to accelerate access to

content on a network, that can be configured either as a forward or as a reverse proxy

while still realizing the equivalent benefits of content delivery acceleration (Fig. 1A; col.

3, lines 30-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a

forward proxy rather than a reverse proxy in the system disclosed by Netscape,

particularly as the forward proxy approach is more efficient than conventional replication

techniques and does not require any special software to implement (col. 3, lines 55-65).

Regarding claims 4 and 18:

Netscape further discloses establishing a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

handshake between the client and the local domain accelerator to service the request,

wherein the client believes that the handshake is with external domain (Chapter 14).

Regarding claim 5:

Netscape further discloses intercepting the request that originates from the client

to the external domain (inherent to proxies by definition; see also Chapter 6, "Sending

the Client's IP Address to the Server", wherein by default the proxy intercepts a client

request to replace the client's IP address with the proxy's IP address).

Regarding claims 6 and 10:

Netscape further discloses accessing, by the local domain accelerator, caching

services for caching and managing the data (all of Chapter 9).

Regarding claim 7:

Netscape further discloses wherein stripping a host header from the request,

host header being the domain identifier that identifies the external domain (inherent to

proxies by definition; see also Chapter 5, "Allowing Access to a Resource").

Regarding claim 9:

Netscape further discloses acting as the external domain when interacting with the client (inherent to being a transparent proxy: "What Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 2nd and 5th paragraphs; Chapter 14, "Using Encryption in the Proxy Server, 2nd paragraph).

Regarding claim 11:

Netscape further discloses acquiring at least a portion of the data from the external domain in advance of a subsequent request for that portion of the data, wherein the subsequent request is issued from the client (Chapter 9, "Using Cache Batch Updates").

Regarding claim 12:

Netscape further discloses interacting securely with the external domain to acquire the data housed in the local cache (Ibid; secure connections disclosed in Chapter 14, e.g. "Setting Up Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy").

Regarding claims 13 and 17:

Netscape further discloses wherein interacting securely further includes mutually signing interactions transmitted between the local domain accelerator and the external domain, as this is inherent to SSL ("The Secure Socket Layer Protocol (SSL)", page 3,

"SSL – Authentication and Integrity"; cf. Netscape, Chapter 5, "Controlling Access with

Client Certificates"; see also RFC2246, e.g. page 41).

Regarding claim 14:

Netscape further discloses using the proxy to establish a secure communications

channel between the local domain accelerator and the external domain (Chapter 14,

e.g. Figure 14.2 and "Setting Encryption Preferences").

Regarding claims 20 and 22:

Netscape further discloses wherein the proxy creates a secure communications

tunnel between the client and the local domain accelerator and the proxy creates a

secure communications channel between the local domain accelerator and the external

domain (Chapter 7, "Setting Up a Secure Reverse Proxy"; Chapter 14, "Setting up

Client Authentication in a Reverse Proxy").

Regarding claim 24:

SSL as implemented by Netscape inherently requires an exchange of certificates

during communications between two parties (see "The Secure Sockets Layer Protocol

(SSL)", page 3, "SSL – Authentication and Integrity"; cf. Netscape, Chapter 5,

"Controlling Access with Client Certificates"; see also RFC2246, page 23).

Regarding claim 25:

Netscape further discloses wherein the client is a browser using SSL (e.g.
Netscape Navigator: "What Netscape Proxy Server Provides", 6th paragraph; Chapter
14, "What is HTTPS?"), and the local domain accelerator intercepts and forwards
communications toward a proxy and the proxy forwards communications to the local
domain accelerator where the local domain accelerator presents itself securely to the
client as if it were the external domain (Chapter 6, "Mapping URLs to Other URLs";
Chapter 7, "How Reverse Proxying Works" and "Setting Up a Secure Reverse Proxy").

Regarding claim 26:

Netscape further discloses a plurality of external sites featuring a plurality of
services (e.g. Chapter 7, "Proxying for Load Balancing").

Conclusion

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Thomas Gyorfi whose telephone number is (571)272-
3849. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the
organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TAG
7/2/10
        /Kimyen Vu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2435